

## Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Exhibition.  
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.

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SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1881.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOURTH.—The London cable dispatch to THE

TRIBUNE gives the latest details connected with the

Land bill. Nearly all the Irish members are

expected to vote for the second reading of the Land

bill. It is thought that Mr. Gladstone may

finally consent to have England represented at the

Monetary Conference. Thomas Carlyle

bequeathed some books to Harvard University.

Three British war vessels have been sent to the

relief of the people of Seia. A Provincial Govern-

ment has been formed in Peru. The

Chilian conditions of peace are indicated.

Some of the Nihilists who are on trial for the

murder of Alexander II. admitted it is guilt during the

proceedings on Friday. It is reported at

Madrid that the removal of the censorship of the

press in Cuba and Porto Rico is probable.

Charles Bradlaugh has been re-elected at Northampton.

Lord Beaconsfield's condition is such as

to cause great anxiety.

DOMESTIC.—The Reading election of March 11,

has been declared valid by the Philadelphia Courts.

The rise of water in the Missouri River has

been unprecedented, and has caused great damage.

The Government has begun a suit at San

Francisco to recover \$204,187.88, arrears of

income taxes alleged to be due from the

Central Pacific Railroad Company.

Senator Carpenter's remains were taken to

Chicago yesterday. One man was killed

and several others were severely injured

by a railway accident near Bingham, Minn., early

Friday morning. General Martin V. Gary, of

South Carolina, died yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The alleged conspirator

Coleman arrived yesterday on the Australia.

Mr. Strasburger went to Philadelphia to see if

he could not identify Friedrichs as one of the black-

mailers. The Street Cleaning Committee of

Citizens called a mass meeting for Tuesday.

The Methodist Conference in Brooklyn and Yonkers

continued their sessions. A singular re-

plevin suit has been brought in the Supreme Court.

Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar

(412½ grains), 87.67 cents. Stocks dull and a

little higher, but without feature.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations in-

dicate partly cloudy and fair weather, with slight

chances of occasional light rain early in the day,

and unimportant changes in temperature. Ther-

mometer yesterday: Highest, 50°; lowest, 30°; average, 45°.

Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted does not con-

sider the project for a Rotten Row in Central

Park, but he gives some excellent reasons, in a

letter published on another page, for not

leaving it at without counting the cost.

The Northampton shoemakers have sent

Charles Bradlaugh back to the Commons. His

majority is considerably less than it was at the

general election, but the Conservative candi-

date gets only a fraction of the Liberal loss.

This implies radicalism of a very tough fibre.

The Nihilist assassins show no signs of either

blame or fear. They glory in their crimes,

defy the authorities and court death. One of

them seems to be a keen lawyer, and amuses

himself in court by entangling the witnesses

in their talk. The incidents of these trials

would read like medieval episodes if the im-

plements of death, the glass bombs, the boxes

of dynamite and the chemicals, were not so

terribly modern.

Dr. Crosby's statement that nearly all the

beggars who ask for money or bread in this

city are foreigners is confirmed by several

clergymen. The pastor of the Wilson Indus-

trial School has never yet met a native Amer-

ican beggar in the streets, and the superinten-

dents of prominent metropolitan charities bear

similar testimony. Soft-hearted people who

have a morbid dread of turning their backs

upon importunate beggars may as well per-

made themselves that whether pious or not,

almsgiving is not patriotic. Impostors and

outsiders from foreign lands will benefit by

their indiscriminate and mawkish charity.

Even the barbers are giving expert testimony

in the Whitaker case. "What was sought to

be proved was the inability of the colored

sadd to cut his own hair in the precise man-

ner in which it was shorn on the eventful night

of the rape of the look at West Point, and

furthermore, that the pair of scissors used

was have been larger than the pair found in

his room. The cross-examination does not appear to have been acute. If closely pressed the experts might have been forced to admit that the pair of scissors might have been a dull razor, and that the cadet's ear might have been chipped by a well-intentioned but too vehement flourish. Every college Freshman knows the latent mischief which is stored up in a "first razor."

The Land bill is evidently the crowning achievement of Mr. Gladstone's career. Our special cable dispatches state that it is generally regarded as the greatest work of the Premier's creation. It is even predicted that 90 out of 103 Irish members will vote for the second reading. The Conservatives seem to be completely taken aback by the thoroughness of the remedial legislation which is proposed. In one sense coercion has been a very beneficent policy for the Irish people. It has enabled Mr. Gladstone to do what he could not have done without it. If the coercion bills had not been passed, and the Whig sentiment of the Liberal party conciliated, so radical a reform measure could not have been brought forward. Coercion has widened the base for concession.

Our special cable dispatches state that Carlyle bequeathed the books which he used in writing "Cromwell" and "Frederick" to Harvard College, as a token of his friendship for and faith in America, especially New-England. Probably a few of the more important works consulted are meant, for so exhaustive was his method of study and book-making that the collections used in the preparation of these works would make a library in themselves. In writing his "Frederick" he read thousands of pamphlets and dispatches, and examined hundreds of maps and prints in order to have every detail entirely accurate. The bequest is unique, but greatly as it will be prized at Cambridge, his appreciative tribute to the capacity and worth of our country will be treasured even more highly by our people. The "writer of books" was indebted to American publishers for the first returns from one of the most brilliant of his historical works. In his Reminiscences occurs this passage: "Of money from the 'French Revolution' I had here as 'yet got absolutely nothing; Emerson in 'America,' by edition of his, then sent me '2150' ('pathetic') has her time word about it. 'but never mind, dear! After some three 'years' grateful England (through poor scribbles 'but correctly unimpaired' Fraser, £100, etc."

If priority of recognition be a good basis for a literary claim, New-England has earned this precious bequest.

APRIL 10TH.

On this anniversary it has been an old habit of THE TRIBUNE to have a family talk with its subscribers, and take them some-what into its confidence. It enters to-day on the forty-first year of a life always influential and generally prosperous, with every sign of wider influence and increasing prosperity for the remaining fraction of its first half-century. During the past year it attained the highest circulation it has ever reached, with the single exception of a month or two in the first Lincoln campaign. It has enjoyed also its full share of the general business revival, so that, in spite of the increased expenses and diminished advertising of a Presidential campaign, its profits for 1880 ranked with those of the four most prosperous years in its history.

It was forced, a little over a year ago, to begin the long-restricted publication on Sunday. The Sunday paper paid its own way from the second number, and is now the most profitable of its daily issues.

The panic of 1873 caught THE TRIBUNE just launched on heavy real estate purchases and the erection of a costly building. In these enterprises and in the introduction of new machinery throughout every department, it has expended between nine hundred thousand and one million dollars. The debt this incurred has been steadily reduced, until its entire liability of every description now amounts, less the cash surplus on hand, to only one hundred thousand dollars.

Under the terms of the loan, this cannot be further reduced for two years from next May. We are shut up therefore to either the completion of the building by additions which will more than double our rentable space, or the resumption of long-deferred dividends. For the present we are contemplating the alternatives with a cheerful equanimity, which we are sure our readers will share. Meanwhile we treat them and ourselves to new type.

THE SPRING MIGRATION.

Now is the time of the year when the Western fever seizes upon the young men in the older sections of the country. It is a whole-some complaint to have, for although it causes discontent with accustomed work and ways, it stirs up latent energy and rouses honorable ambition. The young man whom the Western fever attacks is never one of those slow, plodding fellows who run in the same rut all their lives. He is bright, active and aspiring. He is full of pluck and industry, and longs for a broad field of action where he can strike out freely and make the best of what is in him. He frets at the limited opportunities, the slow, petty gains and the encompassing walls of circumstance and custom which characterize the business life around him. He reads of the broad wheat-fields of the Northwest, the prosperous towns of Kansas and Nebraska, the great, breezy cattle-ranges of Texas and the marvellous mines of Colorado; and the daily routine of the little farm, the shop or the counter becomes more and more irksome. Pretty soon he will break away and join one of the migrating armies that the East sends out every spring to push forward the frontiers of civilization and lay the foundations of new States beyond the Mississippi. We shall hear of him in a few years, perhaps, as a legislator, a judge or a railroad superintendent; but if we never hear of him again, we may be sure that the chances are all in his favor, and that in his new surroundings he is building for himself upon a broad and solid basis a fabric of prosperity and independence.

"Where shall I go?" is naturally the first question of the recruit who has made up his mind to join the migrating columns preparing to move westward. Fortunately, he has a wide range of selection. There are still plenty of openings in the new States and Territories, and the man who knows what he wants to do, and has health and perseverance to enable him to do it well, can hardly make a bad choice of locality. As a rule, we would say, seek a climate similar to that in which you have been reared. The isothermal lines are the safest to follow. The men of Maine, New-Hampshire and Northern New-York are most contented in Minnesota and Dakota; the Virginians, North Carolinians and Georgians seek Arkansas and Texas. Of course there are many exceptions to this rule, but unless special reasons exist for a change of latitude, it is well to remember that men, like trees, thrive but slowly when transplanted to unfamiliar climatic conditions.

For farmers who want to buy or preempt a quarter-section of good wheat and grazing land, Dakota and Nebraska are particularly attractive, and there are still good opportunities in Western Minnesota and Western Iowa. Kansas, too, with her round million of inhabitants, has still a good deal of room even in her older-settled counties. The settler in her frontier region must have faith in the theory that the rainfall is yearly increasing to take the risks of destructive drouths. In many parts of Missouri the advantages of cheap lands, mild winters and Republican neighbors may also be found. The farmer who has a little capital and an abundant stock of enterprise and persistence will not make a mistake if he pushes on to the far Pacific Coast, and drives his home stakes in the young Territory of Washington, which is getting a steady and solid growth, and will be a State before the beginning of another decade. The Northern Pacific Railroad will be completed to Puget Sound in a few years, and those who go to the Territory ahead of it will be sure to gain by the impetus to business and the rise in property which will come with the first locomotive from the East. To men with capital who love an adventurous, open-air life, herding on the plains of Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska offers many attractions. Labor is well paid in the mining regions of Colorado and New-Mexico, and there are always good business opportunities there apart from hazardous speculations in mining properties. A tough, shrewd, active man, who works hard and lets his wits and cards alone, rarely fails to accumulate money in a new mining camp.

Whatever locality the emigrant chooses, he must not expect to find an earthly paradise. There is no such thing as a perfect climate on the face of the globe. Nature has everywhere her angry moods, and seems to delight in bathing and tormenting mankind. Where she bestows great favors she commonly counterbalances them with hindrances and drawbacks. There is, of course, a choice in locations in the West, and the settler should select his new home with great prudence and with the aid of all the information he can get, but he should be careful not to expect too much. He can, of course, count a good deal on the advantages of a virgin soil and a fast-growing community, but his main reliance must after all be on his own industry, thrift and sagacity. It is work that wins in the West, just as in the East. It wins quicker there than elsewhere, because there is more to work upon. If a man has not got plenty of work in him, he had better stay where he is. Shiftless and incompetent people are nowhere so out of place as in the West. Like the black sheep in the nursery fable that had no wool for the little boy that cried in the lane, the West has nothing for the whippersnappers of the East. She has golden treasures enough, but the Argonauts who seek them must be brave, laborious and self-reliant.

HOW TO PROVE A MARRIAGE.

Congress will do well to comply with the suggestion of the Supreme Court, and enact some law to facilitate the proof of polygamy. To the general public polygamy stands as an exceptional offence, a peculiar institution, founded on extraordinary, superstitious, predated in the darkest corners of the earth, and resulting in the worst evils. And such it is, in its circumstances and surroundings, it is exceptional, and it well deserves exceptional efforts to suppress it. But in the case of the law it has stood hitherto, and still stands, as a simple bigamy. When the prosecuting officers are able, now and then, to begin an accusation before the court, the judge, in dealing with the case is embarrassed by various restrictions and traditions pertaining to the law of bigamy. They are not convenient, unjust, or specially disadvantageous in their proper sphere—which is the prosecution of ordinary cases as they occur throughout the land. They are embarrassing and disastrous when applied in an attempt to reach polygamy. The evidence to establish the great, overgrown, recent institution by means of the hundred-year-old routine procedure with property offences, is like looking at a massive oak with a child's toy hammer.

The general facts of the Miles case have been fully stated. Miles, being a notorious Mormon, and polygamist, was indicted under the gentle term "bigamy"—the old law term applicable in that case after having been married to Emily, and while she was still living he had married Caroline. Now Emily, it so happened, being wife No. 1, was not dissatisfied with her position, nor willing to give testimony against her husband. Caroline was disposed to "speak." Upon Caroline's testimony the prosecution chiefly relied. But with an astuteness which does credit to his lawyers, Miles admitted his marriage with Caroline, and defied the prosecution to prove that he was ever married to Emily. To prove it Caroline was used as a witness. But the Supreme Court says this must not be. It is a time-honored rule, and one recognized by statute in Utah, that a wife cannot testify against her husband. As the prosecution charged and the defence admitted the marriage with Caroline, she must be deemed lawful wife until the prior marriage should be proved. Someone else's testimony to the marriage with Emily was needful to set Caroline free from the restrictive rule and render her a competent witness. The judges say that the remedy for this inconvenient rule is with Congress, by enacting such a change in the law of evidence in Utah as to make both wives witnesses on an indictment for bigamy.

There is abundant warrant in jurisprudence for allowing a relaxed rule of evidence, in view of the peculiar difficulties attending these prosecutions. How to prove a marriage has always varied greatly with the nature of the particular proceeding. Very slight and easy proof suffices when legitimacy of offspring is the point in controversy. The noted case of Starr vs. Peck was such. A young seaman, engaged to be married to a girl, whom he had courted for a year or so in intervals of his voyages, went upon one of his usual trips; but was detained longer than was expected when he left. Just before his return she gave birth to a daughter. On his return the sailor and the mother were publicly and formally married; the daughter was always treated by them as their legitimate child; but after their death her legitimacy was contested. The judge said that he would "presume" that the couple had privately married themselves before the lover went to sea, and that the public wedding after his return was only a renewal or advertisement of what had really been done long before—like the tin, crystal and golden weddings lately in vogue. So easy is it to prove a marriage when the courts see that public policy is to be promoted and private rights will not be infringed. Suits by creditors require somewhat higher proof. When the boarding-house keeper, the grocer, or the dry goods merchant sues the husband for supplies furnished to the wife, it is common to receive all sorts of evidence that the man introduced the woman as his wife, and paid expenses for her in that capacity. If, notwithstanding an accumulation of such proofs, he denies the marriage, the judge is apt to say: "Whether the witnesses remember the wedding or not is not important; you allowed this lady to get credit in your name as your wife, and for what she bought these merchants ought to be paid, without being required to produce your

marriage certificate or find the clergyman. Debenham vs. Mellon, which was widely quoted a few weeks ago from English papers, was one of these suits by merchants.

The cases in which the wife—or sometimes the husband—asserts the marriage against the other party, call for somewhat higher proofs. Suits for abandonment, claims of widows to share the husband's estate, and actions for divorce, are examples. The noted cases of Brinkley vs. Brinkley, several years ago, and Hynes vs. McElmurt, recently, are types of this class. Evidence is freely received of the parties having dwelt together and of their having recognized each other as husband and wife, to corroborate either's claim of marriage. To say that these things constitute marriage is not quite accurate. The marriage is constituted in this State, by an actual agreement of present espousal; in some other States by a ceremony before a clergyman or magistrate; not anywhere by what either party says about it to third persons. But when the woman asserts that there was a marriage, and the man, to escape a claim now made, denies it, proof that long ago, in another frame of mind, he avowed it, generally and repeatedly, is strong corroboration of her story. Last of all are prosecutions where the marriage is alleged as a crime, as in bigamy. In these the general rule has been to require strict proof of an actual and valid marriage; declarations or reputation, or even a ceremony not strictly valid, are not deemed enough. Witness the case of State vs. Goodrich. The accused had gone through formal wedding with three ladies successively. Being indicted, he "asked to be excused" on a showing that, before the third wedding, the first wife had obtained a divorce on the score of the second marriage. And the court excused him; for the second marriage did not stand in the way of the third, because it was nullified by the first; neither did the first, because of the divorce. Thus the contrast is very strong between the willingness of a judge to "presume" a marriage when legitimacy is to be sustained, and the conscientious hesitation when the result will be a punishment.

There is strong reason for declaring that the plural marriages of Utah shall be probably by the easier and simpler mode which have been found sufficient in civil controversies. Polygamy is distinguished from ordinary bigamy in that the husband maintains marital relations with numerous wives publicly and continuously. What is the evil element? Is it sacrilege—contempt thrown on the Church's sacrament of marriage? If so, proof of an unlawful wedding ceremony is vital. Or is it rather the immorality of the continued life, with its attendant evils? If even, the wedding is a minor matter. The general facts that the accused is a married man, a B. C. D. and E. and a F. and a G. and a H. and a I. and a J. and a K. and a L. and a M. and a N. and a O. and a P. and a Q. and a R. and a S. and a T. and a U. and a V. and a W. and a X. and a Y. and a Z. and a AA. and a BB. and a CC. and a DD. and a EE. and a FF. and a GG. and a HH. and a II. and a JJ. and a KK. and a LL. and a MM. and a NN. and a OO. and a PP. and a QQ. and a RR. and a SS. and a TT. and a UU. and a VV. and a WW. and a XX. and a YY. and a ZZ. and a AAA. and a BBB. and a CCC. and a DDD. and a EEE. and a FFF. and a GGG. and a HHH. and a III. and a JJJ. and a KKK. and a LLL. and a MMM. and a NNN. and a OOO. and a PPP. and a QQQ. and a RRR. and a SSS. and a TTT. and a UUU. and a VVV. and a WWW. and a XXX. and a YYY. and a ZZZ. and a AAAA. and a BBBB. and a CCCC. and a DDDD. and a EEEE. and a FFFF. and a GGGG. and a HHHH. and a IIII. and a JJJJ. and a KKKK. and a LLLL. and a MMMM. and a NNNN. and a OOOO. and a PPPP. and a QQQQ. and a RRRR. and a SSSS. and a TTTT. and a UUUU. and a VVVV. and a WWWW. and a XXXX. and a YYYY. and a ZZZZ. and a AAAAA. and a BBBBB. and a CCCCC. and a DDDDD. and a EEEEE. and a FFFFF. and a GGGGG. and a HHHHH. and a IIIII. and a JJJJJ. and a KKKKK. and a LLLLL. and a MMMMM. and a NNNNN. and a OOOOO. and a PPPPP. and a QQQQQ. and a RRRRR. and a SSSSS. and a TTTTT. and a UUUUU. and a VVVVV. and a WWWW. and a XXXXX. and a YYYYY. and a ZZZZZ. and a AAAAAA. and a BBBBBB. and a CCCCCC. and a DDDDDD. and a EEEEEEE. and a FFFFFFF. and a GGGGGG. and a HHHHHH. and a IIIIII. and a JJJJJJ. and a KKKKKK. and a LLLLLL. and a MMMMMM. and a NNNNNN. and a OOOOOO. and a PPPPPP. and a QQQQQQ. and a RRRRRR. and a SSSSSS. and a TTTTTT. and a UUUUUU. and a VVVVVV. and a WWWW. and a XXXXX. and a YYYYY. and a ZZZZZ. and a AAAAA. and a BBBBB. and a CCCCC. and a DDDDD. and a EEEEE. and a FFFFF. and a GGGGG. and a HHHHH. and a IIIII. and a JJJJJ. and a KKKKK. and a LLLLL. and a MMMMM. and a NNNNN. and a OOOOO. and a PPPPP. and a QQQQQ. and a RRRRR. and a SSSSS. and a TTTTT. and a UUUUU. and a VVVVV. and a WWWW. and a XXXXX. and a YYYYY. and a ZZZZZ. and a AAAAA. and a BBBBB. and a CCCCC. and a DDDDD. and a EEEEE. and a FFFFF. and a GGGGG. and a HHHHH. and a IIIII. and a JJJJJ. and a KKKKK. and a LLLLL. and a MMMMM. and a NNNNN. and a OOOOO. and a PPPPP. and a QQQQQ. and a RRRRR. and a SSSSS. and a TTTTT. and a UUUUU. and a VVVVV. and a WWWW. and a XXXXX. and a YYYYY. and a ZZZZZ. and a AAAAA. and a BBBBB. and a CCCCC. and a DDDDD. and a EEEEE. and a FFFFF. and a GGGGG. and a HHHHH. and a IIIII. and a JJJJJ. and a KKKKK. and a LLLLL. and a MMMMM. and a NNNNN. and a OOOOO. and a PPPPP. and a QQQQQ. and a RRRRR. and a SSSSS. and a TTTTT. and a UUUUU. and a VVVVV. and a WWWW. and a XXXXX. and a YYYYY. and a ZZZZZ. and a AAAAA. and a BBBBB. and a CCCCC. and a DDDDD. and a EEEEE. and a FFFFF. and a GGGGG. and a HHHHH. and a IIIII. and a JJJJJ. and a KKKKK. and a LLLLL. and a MMMMM. and a NNNNN. and a OOOOO. and a PPPPP. and a QQQQQ. and a RRRRR. and a SSSSS. and a TTTTT. and a UUUUU. and a VVVVV. and a WWWW. and a XXXXX. and a YYYYY. and a ZZZZZ. and a AAAAA. and a BBBBB. and a CCCCC. and a DDDDD. and a EEEEE. and a FFFFF. and a GGGGG. and a HHHHH. and a IIIII. and a JJJJJ. and a KKKKK. and a LLLLL. and a MMMMM. and a NNNNN. and a OOOOO. and a PPPPP. and a QQQQQ. and a RRRRR. and a SSSSS. and a TTTTT. and a UUUUU. and a VVVVV. and a WWWW. and a XXXXX. and a YYYYY. and a ZZZZZ. and a AAAAA. and a BBBBB. and a CCCCC. and a DDDDD. and a EEEEE. and a FFFFF. and a GGGGG. and a HHHHH. and a IIIII. and a JJJJJ. and a KKKKK. and a LLLLL. and a MMMMM. and a NNNNN. and a OOOOO. and a PPPPP. and a QQQQQ. and a RRRRR. and a SSSSS. and a TTTTT. and a UUUUU. and a VVVVV. and a WWWW. and a XXXXX. and a YYYYY. and a ZZZZZ. and a AAAAA. and a BBBBB. and a CCCCC. and a DDDDD. and a EEEEE. and a FFFFF. and a GGGGG. and a HHHHH. and a IIIII. and a JJJJJ. and a KKKKK. and a LLLLL. and a MMMMM. and a NNNNN. and a OOOOO. and a PPPPP. and a QQQQQ. and a RRRRR. and a SSSSS. and a TTTTT. and a UUUUU. and a VVVVV. and a WWWW. and a XXXXX. and a YYYYY. and a ZZZZZ. and a AAAAA. and a BBBBB. and a CCCCC. and a DDDDD. and a EEEEE. and a FFFFF. and a GGGGG. and a HHHHH. and a IIIII. and a JJJJJ. and a KKKKK. and a LLLLL. and a MMMMM. and a NNNNN. and a OOOOO. and a PPPPP. and a QQQQQ. and a RRRRR. and a SSSSS. and a TTTTT. and a UUUUU. and a VVVVV. and a WWWW. and a XXXXX. and a YYYYY. and a ZZZZZ. and a AAAAA. and a BBBBB. and a CCCCC. and a DDDDD. and a EEEEE. and